

FOR PRESIDENT.  
HENRY CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the Western part of the State of New York, the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, we believe is not exceeded by that of any other paper printed in the United States. It is therefore a most desirable and advantageous medium for advertising. A limited number of advertisements only inserted. Terms 6 cents per line for the first insertion. Advertisements must be handed in by Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock.

Persons wishing to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE in Philadelphia, and the adjoining Districts, will be served regularly every day on the arrival of the cars at 12 o'clock noon, at the price of 20 cents per month, by leaving their names with the undersigned. Single copies 2 cents. The Weekly Tribune sent No. 64 cents.

For another rich Exposure of the Herald's Quackery, A Racer, another Chapter of the History of the Silk Culture, A National Emblem—the Magnolia, &c., see First Page.

For a Poem, A New Era in the History of Wisconsin, and Life at a Watering Place, see Last Page.

## Settlement of Oregon.

Our readers will have seen with interest the accounts of the departure from Missouri of nearly 1,000 persons on their way to settle in Oregon—with melancholy interest, if their estimate of the perils and privations of the journey be at all equal to ours. We do not believe nine-tenths of them will ever reach the Columbia alive. How such a company can be subsisted is a serious problem—we do not believe they can be kept from the very verge of starvation. When we consider what small parties of active, resolute men, inured to the wilderness, and expert in hunting, have almost uniformly suffered in crossing the Rocky Mountains, and that game grows annually scarcer, we are appalled at the temerity of exposing some seven hundred women and children to the perils of that rugged passage. Where can they find food? True, they have 2,000 head of cattle with them, but how are these to live? They will eat a wide swath through a fertile and grassy country, and can only be driven forward very slowly. Fifteen miles a day on gently rising plains will be good progress—ten will be the more probable pace. Grant that they will do well enough till they reach the base of the Rocky Mountains, and that two-thirds of them are killed and eaten by that time, how are the rest to be taken over? We presume some are to be driven through, or so many would not be taken; but some must be driven over the Mountains or the starvation of the party is inevitable. But how driven over? How fed on their way? We know that there is a pass far more favorable than that described by Mr. Fernham; but take that by which Mr. Parker traversed the Mountains, and can any man suppose that five hundred head of cattle can be got over alive? In the long dreary descent of the Oregon, with its sterile region of volcanic remains, here and there dotted with little tufts of bunch-grass, but for miles producing nothing but wormwood; the entertainment for man and beast—especially for several hundreds of men and cattle—will here be of the most meagre description. We shall be agreeably surprised and gratified to hear that three-fourths of this adventurous company have reached the lower Falls of the Columbia alive.

But, did they not foresee all these perils? says an inquirer? How idle to imagine they have! "Ah, sir! the South American expedition of Miranda, the Santa Fe expedition, Warfield's late adventure in the same direction, with countless other rash enterprises of the kind, were undertaken with equal confidence, and with like belief that they had provided for every obstacle, and were advancing to certain success. To the sanguine vision of adventurers on such undertakings, nothing appears forbidding or formidable, and they awake from their cherished delusion only when prudence is too late.

But it is the Settlement of Oregon, mainly by adventurers from this country, that we had purposed to speak of, and that is inevitable. No matter who owns or who governs Oregon, our people will subdue and possess it. England and we prefer claims respectively to ownership, and neither without some show of right. Our claim to all South of the Columbia appears the far stronger; north of that river, our title is not so clear. The honest truth is that neither of us have a very good title—except by possession. There are British subjects and British interests there on the one side, American citizens, settlements and possessions on the other; and we have mutually agreed hitherto that each government should govern and protect its own people. This joint possession cannot much longer continue. One party must give way, or the two must divide and each take a share. Some adjustment of the conflicting claims must be effected speedily, or deplorable collisions of authority will ensue.

There is one plan of compromise that would suit us exactly, and that is to declare the whole country West of the Rocky Mountains, from the dominion of Mexico on one side to that of Russia on the other, entirely independent of all other nations, but under the joint protection, during its minority, of the United States and Great Britain. Let all foreign jurisdiction be withdrawn, but let immigration be free, the commerce of all nations treated with equal favor, and the Government such as the People choose to adopt. Then, after the country had attained some pith and vigor, let all protection or interference be withdrawn, and Oregon left to manage its own affairs precisely like any other country.

Such an adjustment would suit us far better than an unequal surrender of her claims by Great Britain and a general acknowledgement of the title of the United States. We confess we look with apprehension to the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over that remote region. It is a measure fraught with dangers, if not with unavoidable calamity. A Republic can only exist in any tolerable degree of purity by virtue of a vigilant supervision exercised by the People over their rulers; so soon as this supervision fails, the forms of Democracy exist but to cover the sinews of Despotism. Now it appears evident that the ready and quick intelligence of the nature and bearing of official acts which is the vitality of Freedom, could not be expected to exist in a country numbering Maine and Oregon among its political divisions, and that our Republic, thus extended, would become what the Roman commonwealth was after the conquests of Cæsar.

We will not here speak of the inevitably great expense of a line of Military posts across the Rocky Mountains and down to the mouth of the Columbia, nor of maintaining a Government over so vast a territory as this would give us. The mileage of Members of Congress and other functionaries would be enormous, and there could be

none of that ready interchange of sentiment between Representative and constituents, without which republican legislation is but a lottery or a thin deception. There are reasons in abundance which equally forbid the idea of any such extension of our borders.

It is probably the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon Race to overrun and give laws to the larger portion of our Continent, and to this we are not objecting. Regarded in its individual aspect, this migration of a thousand persons in one body to Oregon wears an aspect of insanity. What seek they? A good climate? There is none finer in the world than that they leave behind. Good soil which they may own and till? There is none better than millions of acres they pass unheeded, which they can possess without molestation, and only pay ten shillings an acre for it when they please. Good schools, churches, markets, roads, bridges, &c., &c.? All these they cast away, and cannot expect to find again for many years. Cattle are very scarce in Oregon, and a plow there will cost as much as a horse here. For what, then, do they brave the desert, the wilderness, the savage, the snowy precipices of the Rocky Mountains, the weary summer march, the storm-drenched bivouac, and the gnawings of famine? Only to fulfil their destiny! There is probably not one among them whose outward circumstances will be improved by this perilous pilgrimage. Be Heaven's smile around them, then, and may its benignity guide them in safety to the haven of their hopes—the far-away vales of the Willamette, the Umpqua, and the lower Oregon.

## British Policy.

The 'neutral' Public Ledger, Philadelphia, which rarely misses an opportunity to stab the Whig party or defame its measures—doing the work very ably, but in our view most unfairly—is fairly staggered by the comments of the British journals on Mr. Webster's Baltimore Speech. Those papers are not under the same necessity with their American collaborators to mystify the essential question involved in our Tariff controversy, and they sometimes blurt out the truth with an awkward sincerity which brings involuntary blushes to the cheeks of their American abettors. The London Spectator, for instance, contends that the true and proper commercial relation between Great Britain and the United States is a colonial one—Britain being the mother country and Yankee-land the colonies, sending her raw products and receiving back manufactures in exchange, as is the usual course between parent-land and colonies. Now the Ledger goes for Free Trade *per se*, and has done very much to blacken the Protective policy and render it odious, but it cannot quite stand this. It avows that it must pitch Free Trade overboard if this is to be the end of it. It says:

"We ask our readers to consider these statements carefully: for if they present the only ground upon which the British are willing to meet the United States on commercial matters, the latter, as well as continue to look at home, Pennsylvania has some interest in the subject, as an agricultural, a commercial and a manufacturing State; and therefore we take the liberty of presenting our readers with a short commentary upon those British doctrines. The London Spectator asks for reciprocity on our side. It would be pleased with free trade to the United States in British manufactures and British navigation, in exchange for a qualified, limited admission of American produce. We must buy all our manufactures of England and even import them in English ships. But we must send only a part of our produce to England; or rather the English must carry only a portion of it away! Our manufactures, our navigation, must be sacrificed to those of England; but English agriculture must be maintained at all hazards, at all sacrifices by every body but the landed aristocracy! Are we prepared for this? Not quite."

Spoken like an American, though not so whole-souled as it should be. Neighbor Ledger, where have been your eyes these two years? Now that you have them partially open, we pray you not to close them again till this Tariff question is settled. Eighteen months will finish it, essentially.

Hon. Silas Wright, through a leader in the St. Lawrence Republican, chalks out the course of action for his party this season. The principal points are as follow:—1. The National Convention must, *perforce*, be allowed to stand over to May; 2. The right of each State to choose its Delegates by General Ticket, if so please, must be insisted on; 3. The State Convention, to assemble at Syracuse in September, must elum and exercise the right of choosing the whole Delegation for New-York; 4. The 'old heads' of the party must be sent to that Syracuse Convention, and not adventurers and youngsters; 5. Ditto to the National Conventions for Legislature. Silas intimates that the disgraceful squabbles of 'the party' in the last Legislature must be stopped. 6. The unfinished State Works must not be allowed to stir, but considered absolutely and definitively dead and buried.—Such is the substance of Silas's receipt.

Our friend Geo. W. Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, has slid into one quiet nook, and is busily preparing his notes and sketches of Upper Texas, New-Mexico, and the wild regions through which he passed on his adventurous Santa Fe Expedition, and the undesirable march of two thousand miles to Mexico as a prisoner, which followed the catastrophe of that adventure. Mr. Kendall's careless, spirited reminiscences in the Picayune have excited a very general desire to read his adventures and observations in a more extended and durable form, and we trust he will not return to the South until his book is in press and his proof-sheets corrected. Meanwhile there are many pleasant fellows who would like to know the whereabouts of George, but we trust he will 'keep shady' and work away at the book.

"Justus" writes us excusing the Burning of Bibles by a Jesuit Missionary in Clinton County. We shall not publish his letter, since it would give the impression that the act in question was justified by the Catholic Church; while it is not only condemned, but an impartial investigating committee, half Protestants, has reported that the resident clergyman and Bishop both condemned it, and that the Catholic body is not responsible for the act.

Hon. Andrew Stewart of Fayette Co., Pa., has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the District, composed of Fayette, Greene and Somerset Counties. He was the Member in 1826-8, and a noble champion of Home Industry. He can be elected, if the Whigs try.

Shepherd Carey has been nominated for Congress by the Locos of the Hancock and Washington District, Maine, and J. C. TALBOT (Calhounite) chosen Delegate to the National Convention. Mr. Calhoun will thus have a vote in the Convention from the extreme North-East corner of the Union.

Gen. James Hamilton late of South Carolina, has become a resident of Mississippi, where he made a noble speech on the 4th in favor of paying every cent of the State Debt, principal and interest.

## "Democracy"—"Democrat."

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I have noticed the occasional talk, and talk-back, in The Tribune, on the application of these terms, and I beg leave to put in a word. One of your writers says, "I hope our elections will some time turn on measures, and not on names." A very comfortable hope, certainly. But I tell you, sir, that "some time" has not yet come, when we can safely disregard the influence of names. I agree with Ex-Senator Smith, of Indiana, who has lately said, speaking on this very point, "names are all-powerful in political contests."

I do not propose, sir, that the Whigs should take the name of "Democrats," till the people give it to them, though they are undoubtedly the true Democrats of this time. But, sir, when I hear a Whig, or see a Whig paper, yield this name to our opponents, a damper comes over my spirits, and I am ready to give up. What's the use in struggling, when our friends have so little sense? I tell you, sir, that name is all-potent, and there is no resisting its influence. Will you call a religious hypocrite a Christian? It is just as proper to call a Loco-Foco a Democrat. Give him his own proper name, and then we have a fair issue before the people, whether the Whigs or the Locos are the true Democrats. But yield the name, and you concede the argument.

COMMANDER MACKENZIE's long official account of the execution of the three mutineers on board the Somers has been very generally censured as entirely unsuitable for a business despatch to the Navy Department. The Courier & Enquirer makes the following statement, which places the matter in a very different light:

"But a most essential circumstance has all along been overlooked—a circumstance, that, in our opinion, gives altogether a different aspect to the case, and relieves Mackenzie almost entirely from the only sin that can be charged upon him in this instance—the sin against taste. It must be recollected that his first official account of the mutiny on board the Somers has never to this day been published. We at least have never seen that document, and we do not believe it has ever been before the public. That despatch, we have the right to suppose, was couched in the language which a sea commander would be likely to use on such an occasion, and as brief in its details as was consistent with a clear statement of the case."

The long and laborious narrative before the Court was prepared by the direction of the Secretary of the Navy himself, after the arrival of the brig at the Navy-Yard, and was drawn up for the purpose of placing a minute description of the whole affair in the hands of the triers, as the basis of their inquiries and deliberations. How could he have made it shorter, under the instructions from the Department, and what portion of its details could he have omitted consistently with the object in view by his superior? We do not ourselves see how it could have been done."

FROM THE ISLAND OF ELEUTHERA.—By the schooner Baltimore we have intelligence from Eleuthera much later than former accounts. The fruit from the Island has begun to decrease wonderfully in quantity and quality, and is very much injured by the continued drought. Much that looked promising and beautiful has been destroyed and is entirely useless. The health of the Island has also begun to decline, a great number of the inhabitants being sick. Nothing however of a serious nature has yet shown itself. Pine Apples are abundant. The schooner Baltimore brought 4000: there are however very few fit for exportation. A great number of American vessels have visited this port during the past month, only a few of which carried away complete cargoes of fruit. The are an unusual number of foreigners now at the Island, who are doing a good business, particularly Americans.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON ALLSTON.—Mr. Allston was abroad at the death of his father, who left him, by will, a young female slave, named Diana. On his return to Charleston, S. C., Mr. Allston immediately emancipated this slave. She had been married several years before her emancipation, but her marriage remained unproductive until due time after the happy event. She has several children now living, all of them free. Diana, now Mrs. D. Flagg, of pure African blood, is now nearly, if not over, seventy years of age, and has thus far been quite able to take care of herself; she lives in Charleston, S. C., a good specimen of the fruits of immediate emancipation, with permission to remain on the soil: for she has not become a burden to the State, nor has she ever made any attempt to cut the throat of the illustrious man who set her free. [Communicated.]

SNAKE STORIES seem to be popular just now, and to keep pace with the fashion, the Providence Chronicle publishes a letter dated at North Attleborough, and giving a minute description of a huge serpent, which a Mr. Buddington says he killed in one of his pasture lots, where the reptile had killed a cow, around the hind legs of which it was coiled. The length he gives at 14 feet 3 inches; circumference 1 foot 10 inches; width of the head 7 1/2 inches. He promises to skin the snake and send the skin to Providence for exhibition. He may show such a skin at Providence, and it may find its way to our Museums; but the story—we doubt.

At Boston, within a day or two, there have been several slight fires and alarms. On Sunday morning, the store of Messrs. Wheeler, Stevens & Fullam was somewhat injured, though the loss was covered by insurance. On Monday morning, the grocery and provision store of Messrs. Tent & Baird, and their stock of goods, valued at \$3,500, was entirely destroyed, one-half of which was insured. The fire was discovered near a cask of spirits, which soon burst, scattering the flames to all parts of the shop, and preventing any part of the goods from being saved.

The Herald says it stole its leading Editorial on Sunday morning by mistake. For the evidence of a most miraculous recurrence of the same 'mistake' on Monday morning, we refer our readers to the First Page. Perhaps that detectable sheet may 'feel mercifully disposed to enlighten us' as to how this occurred. Probably it was 'handed in' by the same 'gentleman' as the other—though 'of course' it could not have been the setting Editor himself—of course not, as Boz says of Pecksniff, 'the moral man.'

The annual Commencement of the Andover, Mass. Theological Seminary is to be celebrated on the 6th of September. The Address before the Porter Rhetorical Society will be delivered by Professor TAYLER LEWIS, of the University of the City of New-York.

A negro boy belonging to Mr. Benjamin Sneed, near Charlottesville, Va. was killed one day last week by another of his negro boys, nine years of age. The young murderer is in jail.

FIRE NEAR COVENTRY CORNERS.—On the 7th inst. a house and woodhouse were burnt near Coventry Corners. Most of the furniture was destroyed. The house was occupied by two families by the name of Seymour. Value of buildings destroyed about \$1,000. [Norwich Journal.]

RISE IN THE PRICE OF WOOL.—We are gratified to hear that wool is rising. The same quality which recently sold for 28 cents now brings 32. Holders demand 35. [Troy Whig.]

The intelligence we glean from our exchanges concerning the incoming crops is full of promise. In almost every section of the country wheat, as well as other grains, is good—and the harvest is everywhere very near. We make the following notes from a number of our exchanges:

The Cumberland, Md., Alleganian says that farmers in that neighborhood have commenced cutting their wheat and rye. The wheat crops have improved considerably within the last few weeks, but it still seems likely there will not be an average crop. The corn crop has been greatly revived by the rains.

The Frederick (Md.) Herald says that, from the rust, smut and sprouting of the wheat, much more damage has been done than was apprehended. The corn, however, is thriving.

The Williamsport (Md.) Banner says that the corn, which was beginning to suffer from the drought, will be materially benefited by the late rains, and wheat and rye ripened for the cradle some days sooner than was anticipated at the commencement of the week. The oats will be very short and the crop light.

In Western Virginia, according to the Wytheville Whig, the small grain, particularly the wheat, may be reckoned as among the best this year, that has been raised for many years. In that county the crop will be about two-thirds of a full crop.—The rye and oats crop will be fair, barring any accident.

In Lower Virginia, the Norfolk Herald says, the weather continues favorable to the corn. It is calculated that the present year's crop will be a third more than it ever was known to be. The wheat is all housed, and a better season for getting it could not have been asked for in the orisons of the most ardent.

The crops generally in Canada, says the Montreal Herald, are any thing but promising.

A letter from Baltimore to the U. S. Gazette says that their farmers are in the midst of their wheat harvest. There is no doubt but the wheat crop of Maryland will be very superior in quality and an average crop in quantity at least. The corn has improved wonderfully within a few days.

The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says that both wheat and rye are ready for the sickle, and a heavy crop of both descriptions will be gathered. The Editors doubt if the wheat and rye were ever better, in that and the adjoining counties, than they are this season. The Delaware Journal says many of the farmers have cut their wheat. The crop of this grain will be below an average.

A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer from a gentleman who has visited Chester and Lancaster counties, says that the wheat crop is full an average one, if not more; the grass, however, is generally light; the oat crop is also light; the corn would probably be a good crop. The wheat and rye are ready for the sickle.

The Easton (Md.) Gazette of Saturday, says the farmers have been busy in their harvest fields and will soon have finished cutting. The wheat will turn out much better than was expected a few weeks ago, and of a superior quality.

The Williamsport Banner says that in consequence of late rains, the Corn crop will be materially benefited, and Wheat and Rye ripened for the cradle some days sooner than was anticipated at the commencement of the week. The Oats will be very short and the crop light.

The Rochester Democrat states, on the authority of gentlemen who have traveled through several parts of Orleans, Monroe, Livingston and Wayne counties, that the prospect of an average crop is encouraging. The standing grain has improved much during the past month, and although it is thinner than usual the stalk is healthy and the heads long and well-filled. If nothing occurs to injure the fields between this and harvest, there is no doubt but Western New-York will realize an average crop. The weather is very favorable to all kinds of grain.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says the crop of hay is exceeding good. Other crops look well, although the drought is beginning to be felt.

UNITED STATES BANK.—Information has been received in this city, that the long pending contest between the Bank of the United States her assignees, Messrs. James Dundas and others, and the late Judge Hitchcock, of Mobile, involving upwards of half a million of dollars, has been decided by the Chancellor of Alabama, in favor of the Bank and her assignees.

The claim on Judge Hitchcock arose out of a loan made to him by the Bank of the United States, and for which he gave a mortgage on his extensive property in Mobile. He subsequently set up the defence of usury to the suits instituted by the Bank. And he during his life, and his representatives since his death, have on that and other grounds, assumed by them, contested the cause with great pertinacity. The opinion of the Chancellor in all the points is full in favor of the plaintiffs.

This decision is particularly interesting to Philadelphians, as the assets, the title to which is thus established, were included in the assignment made for the benefit of the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia. [U. S. Gazette.]

"THE BLACK TARIFF"—HOW IT WORKS.—The Philadelphia North American says:

"Three Agents of extensive Yorkshire Manufacturing Establishments have purchased a large Woolen Factory on the west side of the Schuylkill, about two miles from Market-street, which is to be immediately put into operation. An Eastern Manufacturer of great practical experience has taken one of the largest Cotton Factories near Fairmount, and is about to commence operations in it. Both these Factories have been standing idle for a considerable time past. A Cotton Factory at Trenton, which has been stopped for two years, has just been started, and will from this time turn out 14,000 yards of Goods weekly. Several other works, we learn, will soon be started."

Farmers! is not this the way to create a certain reliable market for your surplus Wheat, Pork, Beef, Butter and Cheese?

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE NORTH RIVER.—On Saturday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, son of E. Fitzgerald, of stall No. 1, Washington market, was drowned while crossing the river from Caldwell's to Peck's-kill. The boat which Fitzgerald and the two ferry-men were in, was broken to pieces by coming in contact with the steamboat South America, on her passage to Albany. Mr. Fitzgerald sunk to rise no more; the ferry-men were picked up by the boat. The steamboat stopped and endeavored to find the body of Fitzgerald, but was unsuccessful. His hat has since been found, having floated on shore with a piece of the boat. Any information concerning the body will be most thankfully received by his afflicted parents, (being an only child, and all expenses paid.) [American.]

DICKINSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement of this institution was celebrated at Carlisle, Pa. on the 13th inst. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. John N. McLeod, of New-York, and Rev. George W. Bethune, of Philadelphia. Number of graduates 14.

Several burglars have been arrested at Erie, breaking open stores.

## POSTSCRIPT.

5 o'clock, A. M.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship CALEDONIA, Captain LOTT, arrived at Boston on Monday evening, after a passage from Liverpool of thirteen days—having sailed on the 4th.

There is little additional news of interest. The Repeal agitation still continues, but has taken no new shape. O'Connell is still travelling through the country, addressing immense assemblies, and contributions still come in with great alacrity and to a large amount. At Drogheda he had an audience of over a hundred thousand, and made a most savage personal attack upon Chancellor Sagden. Much of the alarm has subsided.

The Irish Army Bill was still discussed in Parliament—no action having been taken.

The ship Hanover of Providence struck off Orkney Island on the 16th inst. Her crew got safely to shore.

Our minister, Mr. Everett, was insulted by hootings from the undergraduates of Oxford, on occasion of receiving the degree of LL.D. from the College. It was on account of his being a Unitarian.

The new number of Chuzzlewit is very amusing and savage in its ridicule of things American. It cannot fail, however, to provoke amusement. Col. Fawcett was killed in a duel at London, by Lt. Monroe.

Lord Morpeth is expected to have a seat in the House of Commons, in place of Mr. Parker of Sheffield, resigned.

In Spain affairs are somewhat more pacific. The movement at Saragossa was a failure.

The overland mail had arrived, but the news is meagre. Affairs in China continue favorable.

From Egypt and Algeria there is no news of interest.

There appears to be very little change in the morning market, or in the general state of trade; or, at any rate, very little improvement.

The riots in South Wales appear to excite more attention than any other topic.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated his intention of taking off the extra shilling of duty lately imposed upon spirits in Ireland.—The reason assigned for this act of liberality is the increase of smuggling in that country, caused, as he represents, by this unfortunate shilling.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 3.

COTTON.—Few transactions have been effected in Cotton since our previous report. The market continues in a depressed state, and the sales of the past week were only 700 bales Surat, ordinary and low middling at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, and 30 bales Burd, Georgia at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb.

## Traveling.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Will you oblige your readers by a statement of the expenses of travel from Niagara to Montreal by steamboat, from Montreal to Quebec by the same conveyance, and from Montreal to New-York direct by the way of Lake Champlain and the railroad? And oblige your daily reader and subscriber, An Economical Traveler.

We cannot answer precisely, but will do so as nearly as possible: From Niagara to Ogdensburg is 370 miles—and the fare is not far from \$8; from Ogdensburg to Montreal the distance is 144 miles, and the fare about \$4; thence to Quebec, 180 miles, the fare by steamboat through by daylight is \$4; making \$16 from Niagara to Quebec. Returning, the fare from Quebec to Montreal is \$5; to Laprairie, 9 miles, 50 cents; to St. Johns, 28 miles, \$1; to Ticonderoga \$3 50; to Caldwell by Lake George \$2; to Saratoga \$1 25; to Troy and New-York \$2 50. From St. Johns to Whitehall the fare is \$4—and thence to Saratoga \$2 50—and directly to Troy by canal \$2 25.—These are the rates very nearly, though all of them may not be precisely correct.

ACCIDENTS.—The Baltimore Patriot of Monday contains quite a catalogue of accidents in that vicinity. A violent hail-storm visited the city on Saturday, accompanied by thunder and rain; a great deal of glass was broken and several boats in the river were overturned, though all on board were fortunately rescued.

A Mr. John Duvall, a merchant of Baltimore, was severely wounded on the same day by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece he was loading. A flask containing about a quarter of a pound of powder, which he held in his right hand, at the same time instantly exploded and shattered the hand in a very painful manner, by displacing a considerable portion of the flesh and injuring several of the bones. The right eye also received some injury, but not of a serious character.

As Mr. Frederick Gaither, of Montgomery county, Md., aged 74 years, was returning from Baltimore on the 10th inst., in a sulkey, accompanied by his son, the horse attached to it became frightened and ran off, upsetting the vehicle. Both were thrown out, and the old gentleman's head was so much bruised that he died on the spot. The son was also much injured but not seriously.

The mast of the Telegraph at Baltimore was struck by lightning during the thunder gust, on Saturday. In consequence of the mast being protected by a lightning-rod, but little damage was done, though the fluid passed down through the roof of the Telegraph-house, tearing away part of the floor.

NEWSPAPERS.—"Encourage liberty of speech therefore! Encourage it in your halls of legislation! Encourage it in your temples of justice—in your lecture rooms—in all the business of life—but above all, in your newspapers! Your newspapers are the mightiest preachers of earth. They are more numerous, more active, and more listened to; and with them—liberty of speech is every thing; not every thing for them, for they can get along, and do get along, as you may see, and prosper all the better, and grow all the richer sometimes, for to speak being permitted to think for themselves, or to speak above their breath, but every thing for you—every thing for your children—every thing for your country—every thing for mankind!" [John Neal.]

WELL DONE BOSTON.—We learn that \$13,000 have been subscribed already in this city for the Fall River sufferers. More will be added, as the Committee will not get through the city before Wednesday next; only two-thirds of it have yet been canvassed. [Mass. Ploverman.]

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SOLVED ATTRACTIONS.—Magnificent entertainments at 4 o'clock, and 7 o'clock. The Musical Lady, the Hughes, &c., completely captivate their audiences. No time should be lost in going to see them.

Casper Hunsder 3d, the wild boy of all woods, the greatest wonder of the age, the most novel of all varieties, is at Pease's Museum for a few days, and can be seen for only one shilling, and all the curiosities of the Museum with him. There will be a performance at 3 o'clock, without extra charge.

☐ We have no mail this morning from South of Philadelphia.

## Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, P. M.  
A DISGRACEFUL ROW.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening, a party of rowdy fellows were returning from witnessing a "picketed ball," in the rear of the Moyamensing Prison, between two of the party, a most shameful disturbance occurred in Sixth street below South, in which Ald. Hoffman and several police officers were severely beaten. The names of the men engaged in the fight were Patrick Smith of the Hibernia engine, and James Norton of the Hope engine company. They fought something like 15 rounds, Smith coming off second best. There were some 500 persons engaged in the affair, and the scene was one of the most disgraceful ever witnessed, ending in a regular mob fight, in which clubs, stones, &c. were freely used.

While returning to the city, the conduct of those engaged with Smith was of such a riotous character, that Ald. Hoffman deemed it proper to interfere, when he was violently attacked by a large number of the rowdies, many of whom were knocked down by the Ald. who proved too much for them. He was blown from his horse, however, being ejected to the ground, after which the mob dispersed. The Alderman was taken home, medical attendance obtained, and his injuries attended to, since which time he has been unable to attend to business. As some of the persons concerned in this shameful outrage are known, it is to be hoped they will be promptly arrested and punished. I understand one of the Commissioners of Moyamensing took an active part in the fight between Smith and Norton.

CACUS MIXING.—There was considerable excitement existing last evening at the various gatherings of the Locos, who had met for the purpose of canvassing the claims of the many candidates for office among them. Much feeling existed, and I am informed that in more than one instance "the democracy" was not allowed to vote. The Locos were not to be among them before the nomination was made, and should the friends of Hutchinson fail in obtaining his nomination for Sheriff, there is no telling to what extremes they may go. There will be a warm contest in the First Congressional District, and it will be difficult to tell who will be the successful candidates. The Whigs are moving along with the caution and great unanimity.

ACQUITTALES.—Mark John Allison, tried yesterday for the murder of Mary Thompson, was acquitted last evening about half past twelve, after a few words of admonition from Judge Pearson, he was discharged. The jury were out one hour and a half, having received the charge of the Judge at 8 o'clock. Allison left the Court room in company with his friends, of course pleased at the fortunate termination of the trial.

FOUR.—The body of Thomas Clifton, drowned a few days since in consequence of the running down of a small boat, which he was in at the time, by the Pioneer, was found this morning a few miles below the city. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, who returned a verdict, I am told, condemning the Captain and Pilot of the Pioneer to a very great extent.

PEACHES.—Ripe peaches were on our market this morning.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday evening last to rob the Farmers Bank of Bucks County, located at Bristol, Penn. The robbers became alarmed, and fled very rapidly.

THIEVES.—Our city is at present infested with a gang of thieves, who are almost nightly committing some robbery, mostly, however, on a small scale. There was quite an attempt in the neighborhood of Fairmount to engage in consequence of an effort being made to drive a gang of them away.

The business at the Stock Board today was very limited. Pennsylvania Shares declined 1/2, selling at 4 1/2; Girard Bank was firm at \$7, 3/4 shares being taken at that price; Moyamensing Bank sold at 35.

OLD TIMES.—The Cincinnati Gazette copies from its old files, the proceedings of a meeting of the "Jackson Democracy" of that city on the 29th of May, 1828, complimentary to Henry Baldwin, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and afterward elevated to the Supreme Court Bench by Gen. Jackson. The notice reads thus: "A public dinner will be given in this city to the Hon. Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, by the friends of Gen. Jackson, and Domestic Manufactures." The dinner was accordingly given, and the Jackson Democracy toasted as the only party which could be relied upon to afford adequate protection to Domestic Manufactures!—And now, this same "Democracy" denounce the Whigs as the "High Tariff" party, and the Tariff itself as one of the heads of the Federal Hydra.

Among the conspicuous names embodied in the Cincinnati proceedings, we find those of Elijah Hayward, afterward Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the more notorious Dr. Duncan, afterward the Loco-Foco member from Cincinnati. [Lynch, Virg.]

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Albany Atlas, that while the New Jersey was going up on Friday evening, one of the hands while attempting to draw a bucket of water lost his balance, and was precipitated into the river. The boat was immediately stopped, but it was of no avail—he had sunk.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 61, 62, 73, 83, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105